Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Professional & Business Cards

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
☞ Office with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and speedily procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. apr11:'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. au17:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—zz.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.
Will promptly attend to all conlections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.

Poetry.

THOUGHTS OF HOME.

I've been thinking of home! Of "my Father's home,
Where the many mansions be;"
Of the city whose streets are paved with gold,
Of its jasper walls so fair to behold,
Which the righteous alone shall see.

I've been thinking of home, where they need not the light
Of the sun, nor moon, nor star;
Where the gates of pearl "are shut by day,
For no night is there," but the weary may
Find rest from the world afar.

I've been thinking of home, of the river of life,
That flows through the city so pure;
Of the tree that stands by the side of the stream,
Whose leaves in mercy with blessings teem,
The sun-wounded soul to cure.

I've been thinking of home—of loved ones there,
Dear friends who have gone before,
With whom we have walked to the death-river side,
And sadly thought as we watched the tide,
Of the happy days of yore.

I've been thinking of home, and my heart is full
Of love for the Lamb of God!
Who his precious life a ranson gave,
For a sinful race, e'en our souls to save,
From Justice's avenging rod.

I've been thinking of home; and I'm homesick now,
My spirit doth long to be,
In "the better land," where the ransomed sing
Of the love of Christ, their Redeemer King,
Of mercy, so costly, so free.

I've been thinking of home! yea "home sweet home;"
Oh! there may we all unite
With the white robed throng, and forever raise
To the Triune God, sweetest songs of praise,
With glory, and honor, and might.

ANGRY WORDS.

Angry words! O let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them, e'er they soil the lip.

Love is much too pure and holy;
Friendship is too sacred far,
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.

Angry words are lightly spoken;
Bitterest thoughts are rashly stirred;
Brightest links of life are broken
By a single angry word.

CHARITY.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Among the pitfalls in our way,
The best of us walk blindly;
O man be wary! watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly.

Help back his feet if they have slid,
Nor count him still your debtor;
Perhaps the very wrong he did
Has made yourself the better.

Political.

SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS

Delivered January 3, 1867, on the following Amendment in the nature of a Substitute to H. R. Bill 543, proposed by Mr. Stevens:

WHEREAS, the eleven States which lately formed the government called the Confederate States of America, have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution and can be reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the eleven States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, may form valid State governments in the following manner:

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the State governments now existing *de facto*, though illegally formed in the midst of martial law, and in many instances the constitutions were adopted under duress, and not submitted to the ratification of the people, and therefore are not to be treated as free republics, yet they are hereby acknowledged as valid governments for municipal purposes until the same shall be duly altered, and their legislative and executive officers shall be recognized as such.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the ten States which were lately in rebellion, and have not been admitted to representation in Congress, shall hold elections on the first Tuesday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, to chose delegates to a convention to form a State Governments The convention shall consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State before the rebellion. It shall meet at the former capital of said State on the first Monday of June of said year, at twelve o'clock noon, with power to adjourn from time to time, and shall proceed to form a State constitution, which shall be submitted to the people at such time as the convention shall direct, and if ratified by a majority of legal votes shall be declared the constitution of the State. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shall appoint a commission for each of said States, to consist of three persons, who shall select or direct the mode of selecting, the election officers for the several election districts, which district shall be the same as before the rebellion, unless altered by said commission. The officers shall consist of one judge and two inspectors of elections: and two clerks; the said officers, together with all the expenses of the election, shall be paid by the United States, and said expenses shall be repaid by said State or Territory. Each of said officers shall receive five dollars per day, for the time actually employed. Each of the members of said commission shall receive three thousand dollars per annum, and their clerk, two thousand dollars. The commission shall procure all the necessary books, stationery and boxes, and make all regulations to effect the objects of this act. The President of the United States and the military commander of the district shall furnish so much military aid as the said commissioners shall deem necessary to protect the polls and keep the peace at each of said election districts. If, by any means, no election should be held in any of said late States on the day herein fixed, then the election shall be held on the third Monday of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, in the manner herein prescribed. Returns of all such elections shall be made to the said commissioners, whose certificates of election shall be prima facie evidence of the fact.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons who shall be entitled to vote at both of said elections shall be as follows: All male citizens above the age of twenty-one years, who have resided one year in said State, and ten days within the election district.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the word citizen, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all persons (except Indians not taxed) born in the United States, or duly naturalized. Any male citizen above the age of twenty-one years shall be competent to be elected to act as delegate to said convention.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*. That all persons who, on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were of full age who held office, either civil or military, under the government called the "Confederate States of America," or who swore allegiance to said government, are hereby declared to have forfeited their citizenship and to have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise, or hold office, until five years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinvested with the right of citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to the United States and renounce allegiance to all other governments or pretended governments; the said application to be filed and oath taken in the same courts that by law are authorized to naturalize foreigners; *Provided, however*, that on taking the following oath, the party being otherwise qualified, shall be allowed to vote and hold office:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear, on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the fourth day of March 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the eighth day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of so doing been allowed me; that on the said fourth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and at all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuance of the rebellion, and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but earnestly desired the success of the Union, and the suppression of all armed resistance to the Government of the United States; and that I will henceforth faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no constitution shall be presented to or acted on by Congress which denies to any citizen any rights, privliges, or immunities which are granted to any other citizen in the State. All laws shall be impartial without regard to language race or former condition. If the provisions of this section should ever be altered, repealed, expunged, or in any way abrogated, this act shall become void and said State loses its right to be represented in Congress.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the foregoing shall be complied with, the citizens of said State may present said constitution to Congress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said State shall be declared entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State within the Union. No Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either House of Congress until Congress shall have declared the State entitled thereto.

After the reading of this bill, Mr. Stevens rose and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Stevens. Mr. Speaker, I am very anxious that this bill should be proceeded with until finally acted upon. I desire that, as early as possible, without curtailing debate, this House shall come to some conclusion as to what shall be done with the rebel States. This becomes more and more necessary every day; and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered immediate action by Congress upon the question of the establishment of governments in the rebel States, absolutely indispensible.

That decision, although in terms perhaps not as infamous as the Dred Scott decision, is yet far more dangerous in its operation upon the lives and liberties of the loyal men of this country. That decision has taken away every protection in every one of these rebel States from every loyal man, black or white, who resides there. That decision has unsheathed the dagger of the assassin, and places the knife of the rebel at the throat of every man who dares proclaim himself to be now, or to have been heretofore, a loyal Union man. If the doctrine enunciated in that decision be true, never were the people of any country anywhere, or at any time, in such terrible peril as are our loyal brethren at the South, whether they be black or white, whether they go there from the North, or are natives of the rebel States.

Now, unless Congress proceeds at once to do something to protect those people from the barbarians who are now daily murdering them; who are murdering the loyal whites daily, and daily putting into secret graves not only hundreds but thousands of the colored people of that country—unless Congress proceeds at once to adopt some means for their protection, I ask you and every man who loves liberty, whether we will not be liable to the just censure of the world for our negligence, or our cowardice, or our want of ability to do so?

Now, sir, it is for these reasons that I insist on the passage of some such measure as this. This is a bill designed to enable loyal men, so far as I could discriminate them in these States, to form governments, which shall be in loyal hands, that they may protect themselves from such outrages as I have mentioned. In States that have never been restored since the rebellion from a state of conquest, and which are this day held in captivity under the laws of war, the military authorities, under this decision and its extension into disloyal States, dare not order the commanders of departments to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atrocious murderers that has ever been let loose upon any community has lately been liberated under this very decision, because the Government extended it, perhaps according to the proper construction, to the conquered States as well as to the loyal States.

A gentleman from Richmond, who had personal knowledge of the facts, told me the circumstances of the murder. A colored man, driving the family of his employer, drove his wagon against a wagon containing Watson and his family. The wagon of Watson was broken. The next day Watson went to the employer of the colored man and complained. The employer offered to pay Watson every dollar that he might assess for the damage that had been done. "No!" said he, "I claim the right to chastise the scoundrel." He followed the colored man, took out his revolver, and deliberately shot him dead in the presence of that community. No civil authority would prosecute him; and, when taken into custody by the military authority, he is discharged, by order of the President, under this most injurious and iniquitous decision.

Now, sir, if that decision be the law, then it becomes the more necessary that we should proceed to take care that such a construction as that shall not open the door to greater injuries than have already been sustained. Thus much I have said at the outset of my remarks, which shall not be very long.

The people have once more nobly done their duty. May I ask, without offence, will Congress have the courage to do its duty? or will it be deterred by the clamor of ignorance, bigotry, and despotism from perfecting a revolution begun without their consent, but which ought not to be ended without their full participation and concurrence? Possibly the people would not have inaugurated this revolution to correct the palpable incongruities and despotic provisions of the Constitution, but having it forced upon them, will they be so unwise as to suffer it to subside without erecting this nation into a perfect republic?

Since the surrender of the armies of the Confederate States of America, a little has been done towards establishing this Government upon the true principles of liberty and justice; and but a little if we stop here. We have broken the material shackles of four millions of slaves. We have unchained them from the State so as to allow them locomotion, provided they do not walk in paths which are trod by white men. We have allowed them the unwonted privilege of attending church if they can do so without offending the sight of their former masters. We have even given them that highest and most agreeable evidence of liberty as defined by the law as authorized to naturalize foreigners; "great plebeian"—the "right to work!" But in what have we enlarged their liberty of thought? In what, have we taught them the science and granted them the privilege of self-government? We have imposed upon them the privilege of fighting our battles, of dying in defence of freedom, and of bearing their equal portion of taxes; but where have we given them the privilege of ever participating in the formation of the laws or the government of their native land? By what civil weapon have we enabled them to defend themselves against oppression and injustice? Call you this liberty? Call you this a free republic where 4,000,000 are subjects but not citizens? Then Persia, with her kings and satraps, was free; then Turky is free. Their subjects had liberty of motion and of labor; but the laws were made without and against their will. But I must declare that, in my judgment, they were as really free governments as ours is to-day. I know they had fewer rulers and more subjects. But those rulers were no more despotic than ours, and their subjects had just as large privileges in governing the country as ours have. Think not I would slander my native land. I would reform it. Twenty years ago I denounced it as a despotism. Then twenty millions of white men enchained four millions of black men. I pronounce it no nearer to a true republic now, when twenty-five millions of a privileged class exclude five millions from all participation in the rights of government.

The freedom of government does not depend upon the quality of its laws, but upon the power that has the right to enact them. During the dictatorship of Pericles his laws were just, but Greece was not free. During the last century Russia has been blessed with most remarkable emperors, who have generally decreed wise and just laws; but Russia is not free.

No government can be free that does not allow all its citizens to participate in the formation and execution of its laws. There are degrees of tyranny. But every other government is a despotism. It has always been observed that the larger the number of rulers, the more cruel the treatment of the subject races. It were better for the black man if he were governed by one king than by twenty millions.

What are the great questions which now divide the nation? In the midst of the political Babel, which has been produced by the intermingling of secessionists, rebels, pardoned traitors, hissing Copperheads and apostate Republicans, such a confusion of tongues is heard that it is difficult to understand either the questions that are asked or the answers that are given. Ask what is the "President's policy?" and it is difficult to define it. Ask what is the "policy of Congress?" and the answer is not always at hand.

A few moments may be profitably spent in seeking the meaning of each of these terms. Nearly six years ago a bloody war arose between different sections of the United States. Eleven States, possessing a very large extent of territory, and ten or twelve millions of people, aimed to sever their connection with the Union, and to form an independent empire founded on the avowed principle of human slavery, and excluding every free State from this confederacy. They did not claim to raise an insurrection to reform the Government of the country—a rebellion against the laws—but they asserted their entire independence of that Government, and of all obligations to its laws, They were satisfied that the United States should maintain its old Constitution and laws. They formed an entirely new Constitution; a new and distinct government, called the "Confederate States of America." They passed their own laws, without regard to any former national connection. Their government became perfectly organized, both in its civil and military departments. Within the broad limits of those eleven States the "Confederate states" had as perfect and absolute control as the United States had over the other twenty-five. The "Confederate States" refused to negotiate with the United States, except upon the basis of independence—of perfect national equality. The two powers mutually prepared to settle the question by arms. They each raised more than half a million of armed men. The war was acknowledged by other nations as a public war between independent belligerents. The parties acknowledged each other as such, and claimed to be governed by the law of nations and the laws of war in their treatment of each other. On the result of the war depended the fate and ulterior condition of the contending parties. No one then pretended that the eleven States had any rights under the Constitution of the United States, or any right to interfere in the legislation of the country. Whether they should ever have, all men of both sections, without exception, agreed would depend on the will of Congress, if the United States were victorious. The Confederate States claimed no rights unless they could conquer them by the contest of arms. President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson and both branches of Congress repeatedly declared that the belligerent States could never again intermeddle with the affairs of the Union, or claim any right as members of the United States Government until the legislative power of the Government should declare them entitled thereto. Of course the rebels claimed no such rights; for whether their States were out of the Union as they declared; or were disorganized and "out of their proper relations" to the Government, as some subtle metaphysicians contend, their rights under the Constitution had all been renounced and abjured under oath, and could not be resumed on their own mere motion. How far their liabilities remained, there was more difference of opinion.

The Federal arms triumphed. The Confederate armies and Government surrendered unconditionally, The law of nations then fixed their condition. They were subject to the controlling power of the conquerers. No former laws, no former compacts or treaties existed to bind the belligerents. They had all been melted and consumed in the fierce fires of the terrible war. The United States, according to the usage of nations appointed military provisional governors, to regulate their municipal institutions, until the law-making power of the conquerer should fix their condition and the law by which they should be permanently governed. True, some of those governors were illegally appointed, being civilians. No one then supposed that those States had any governments, except such as they had formed under their rebel organization. No sane man believed that they had any organic or municipal laws which the United States were bound to respect. Whoever had then asserted that those States had remained unfractured, and entitled to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed before the rebellion, and were on a level with their loyal conquerors, would have been deemed a fool, and would have been found insane by any inquisition "*de lunatico inquirendo.*"

In monarchical governments, where the sovereign power rests in the crown, the king would have fixed the condition of the conquered provinces. He might have extended the laws of his Empire over them; allowed them to retain portions of their old institutions; or, by conditions of peace, have fixed upon them new and exceptional laws.

In this country the whole sovereignty rests with the people, and is exercised through their Representatives in Congress assembled. The legislative power is the sole guardian of that sovereignty. No other branch of the Government, no other department, no other officer of the Government, possesses one single particle of the sovereignty of the nation. No Government official, from the President and Chief Justice down, can do any one act which is not prescribed and directed by the legislative power. Suppose the Government were now to be organized for the first time under the Constitution, and the President had been elected, and the judiciary appointed, what could either do until Congress passed laws to regulate their proceedings?

What power would the President have over any one subject of government until Congress had legislated on that subject? No State could order the election of members until Congress had ordered a census and made an apportionment. Any exception to this rule has been a work of grace in Congress by passing healing acts. The President could not even create bureaus or departments to facilitate his Executive operations. He must ask leave of Congress. Since, then, the President cannot enact, alter, or modify a single law; cannot even create a petty office within his own sphere of duties; if, in short, he is the mere servant of the people, who issue their commands to him through Congress, whence does he derive the constitutional power to create new States; to remodel old ones; to dictate organic laws; to fix the qualifications of voters; to declare that States are republican and entitled to representation, and to *command* Congress to admit their representatives? To my mind it is either the most ignorant and shallow mistake of its duties, or the most brazen and impudent usurpation of power. It is claimed for him by some as the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. How absurd that a mere executive officer should claim creative powers. Though Commander-in-Chief by the Constitution, he would have nothing to command, either by land or water, until Congress raised both army and navy. Congress also prescribes the rules and regulations to govern the army. Even that is not left to the Commander-in-Chief.

Though the President is Commander-in-Chief, Congress is his commander; and God willing, he shall obey. He and his minions shall learn that this is not a Government of kings and satraps, but a Government of the people, *and that Congress is the people.* There is not one word in the Constitution that gives one particle of anything but judicial and executive power to any other department of Government but Congress. The veto power is no exception; it is merely a power to compel a reconsideration. What can be plainer? "*All* legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. Such shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." [Art. I, sec. 1, Con. U. S.]

To reconstruct the nation—to admit new States—to guarantee republican governments to old States, are all legislative acts. The President claims the right to exercise them. Congress denies it and asserts the right to belong to the legislative branch. They have determined to defend these rights against all usurpers, They have determined that while in their keeping the Constitution shall not be violated with impunity. This I take to be the great question between the President and Congress. He claims the right to reconstruct by his own power. Congress denies him *all* power in the matter, except those of advice, and has determined to maintain such denial. "My Policy" asserts full power in the Executive. The policy of Congress forbids him to exercise any power therein.

Beyond this I do not agree that the "policy" of the parties are defined. To be sure many subordinate items of the policy of each may be easily sketched. The President is for exonerating the conquered rebels from all the expense and damages of the war, and for compelling the loyal citizens to pay the whole debt caused by the rebellion. He insists that those of our people who were plundered and their property burned or destroyed by rebel raiders shall not be indemnified, but shall bear their own loss, while the rebels shall retain their own property, most of which was declared forfeited by the Congress of the United States. He desires that the traitors (having sternly executed that most important leader rightly merges as a high example) should be exempt from further fine, imprisonment, forfeiture, exile, or capital punishment, and be declared entitled to all the rights of loyal citizens. He desires that the States created by him shall be acknowledged as valid States, while at the same time he inconsistently declares that the old rebel States are in full existence and always have been and have equal rights with the loyal States. He opposes the amendment to the Constitution which changes the base of representation and desires the old slave States to have the benefit of their increase of freemen without increasing the number of votes; in short, he desires to make the vote of one rebel in South Carolina equal to the vote of three freemen in Pennsylvania or New York. He is determined to force a solid rebel delegation into Congress from the South, and, together with Northern Copperheads, could at once control Congress and elect all future Presidents.

In opposition to these things a portion of Congress seems to desire that the conquered belligerent shall, according to the law of nations, pay at least a part of the expenses and damages of the war; and that especially the loyal people who were plundered and impoverished by rebel raiders, shall be fully indemnified. A majority of Congress desires that treason shall be made odious, not by bloody executions, but by other adequate punishments.

Congress refuses to treat the States created by him as of any validity and denies that the late rebel States have any existence which gives them any rights under the Constitution. Congress insists on changing the basis of representation so as to put white voters on an equality in both sections, and that such change shall precede the admission of any State. I deny that there is any understanding, expressed or implied, that upon the adoption of the amendment by any State that such State may be admitted before the amendment becomes part of the Constitution Such a course would soon surrender the Government into the hands of rebels. Such a course would be senseless, inconsistent and illogical. Congress denies that any State lately in rebellion has any government or constitution known to the Constitution of the United States or which can be recognized as a part of the Union. How then can such a State adopt the amendment? To allow it would be yielding the whole question and admitting the unimpaired rights of the seceded States. I know of no Republican who does not ridicule what Mr. Seward thought a cunning movement, in counting Virginia and other outlawed States among those which had adopted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

It is to be regretted that inconsiderate and incautious Republicans should ever have supposed that the slight amendments already proposed to the Constitution, even when incorporated into that instrument would satisfy the reforms necessary for the security of the Government. Unless the rebel States, before admission should be made republican in spirit and placed under the guardianship of loyal men, all our blood and treasure will have been spent in vain. I waive now the question of punishment, which if we are wise will still be inflicted by moderate confiscations, both as a reproof and example. Having these States, as we all agree, entirely within the power of Congress, it is our duty to take care that no injustice shall remain in their organic laws. Holding them "like clay in the hands of the potter," we must see that no vessel is made for destruction. Having now no governments, they must have enabling acts. The law of last session with regard to Territories settled the principles of such acts. Impartial suffrage both in electing the delegates and ratifying their proceedings is now the fixed rule. There is more reason why colored voters should be admitted in the rebel States than in the Territories. In the States they form the great mass of the loyal men. Possibly with their aid loyal governments may be established in most of those States. Without it all are sure to be ruled by traitors; and loyal men, black and white, will be oppressed, exiled or murdered. There are several good reasons for the passage of this bill. In the first place, it is just. I am now confining my argument to negro suffrage in the rebel States. Have not loyal blacks quite as good a right to choose rulers and make laws as rebel whites? In the second place, it is a necessity in order to protect the loyal white men in the seceded States. The white Union men are in a great minority in each of those States. With them the blacks would act in a body; and it is believed that in each of said States, except one, the two united, would form a majority, control the States, and protect themselves. Now they are the victims of daily murder: They must suffer constant persecution or be killed. The convention of Southern loyalists, lately held in Philadelphia, almost unanimously agreed to such a bill as absolute necessity.

Another good reason is, it would insure the ascendancy of the Union party. Do you avow the party purpose? exclaims some horror-stricken demagogue. I do. For I believe, on my conscience, that on the continued ascendancy of that party depends the safety of this great nation. If impartial suffrage is excluded in the rebel States, then every one of them is sure to send a solid rebel representative delegation to Congress, and cast a solid rebel electoral vote. They with their kindred Copperheads of the North, would always elect the President and control Congress. While slavery sat upon her defiant throne, and insulted and intimidated the trembling North, the South frequently divided on questions of policy between Whigs and Democrats, and gave victory ultimately to that section. Now you must divide them between loyalists, without regard to color, and disloyalists, or you will be the perpetual vassals of the free trade, irritable, revengeful South. For these, among other reasons, I am for negro suffrage in every rebel State. If it be just it should not be denied; if it be necessary, it should be adopted; if it be a punishment to traitors, they deserve it.

But it will be said, as it has been said, "This is negro equality!" What is negro equality, about which so much is said by knaves, and some of which is believed by men who are not fools? It means, as understood by honest Republicans, just this much and no more: Every man, no matter what his race or color; every earthly being who has an immortal soul, has an equal right to justice, honesty and fair play with every other man; and the law should secure him those rights. The same law which condemns or acquits an African should condemn or acquit a white man. The same law which gives a verdict in a white man's favor should give a verdict in a black man's favor on the same state of facts. Such is the law of God and such ought to be the law of man. This doctrine does not mean that a negro shall sit on the same seat, or eat at the same table with a white man. This is a matter of taste, which every man must decide for himself. The law has nothing to do with it If there be any who are afraid of the black man in office or in business, I have only to advise them to try and beat their competitor in knowledge and business capacity; and there is no danger that his white neighbors will prefer his African rival to himself. I know there is among those who are influenced by this cry of "negro equality," the opinion that there is still danger that the negro will be the smartest. For I never saw even a contraband slave that had not more sense than such men.

There are those who admit the justice and ultimate utility of granting impartial suffrage to all men, but they think it is impolitic.

An ancient philosopher, whose antagonist admitted that what he required was just, but deemed it impolitic, asked him: "Do you believe in Hades?" I would say to those above referred to, who admit the justice of human equality before the law, but doubt its policy:

"Do you believe in hell?"

How do you answer the principle inscribed in our political scripture, "That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed?" Without such consent government is a tyranny, and you exercising it are tyrants. Of course, this does not admit malefactors to power, or there would soon be no penal laws, and society would become an anarchy. But this step forward is an assault upon ignorance and prejudice, and timid men shrink from it. Are such men fit to sit in the places of statesmen?

There are periods in the history of nations when statesmen can make themselves names for posterity; but such occasions are never improved by cowards. In the acquisition of true fame courage is just as necessary in the civilian as in the military hero. In the Reformation there were men engaged as able, and, perhaps more learned than Martin Luther. Melancthon and others were ripe scholars and sincere reformers, but none of them had his courage. He alone was willing to go where duty called, though "devils were as thick as the tiles on the houses" And Luther is the great luminary of the Reformation around whom the others revolve as satellites and shine by his light. We may not aspire to fame. But great events fix the eye of history on small objects and magnify their meanness. Let us at least escape that condition.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Wade Speaking to the Southern People.

In Memphis, a banquet was given to the Congressional excursionists, when Senator Wade responded to the toast—"The Congress of the United States." After telling them that his views were the same in all latitudes, he went on to say: "I tell you Congress did get up certain stated principles at the last session with great, unusual deliberation; that they were careful in every word and every letter that bespoke the sentiment. They appealed from the enunciation of that sentiment to the people for their approval or disapproval and the people with one united voice, have come up and said that what we have done is right. I say to you there is no hope that Congress will recede one inch from what they have done. This I say to you not for the purpose of stirring up your passions; because, if it must be so, as fair antagonists, we will not deceive you in anything. We think, sirs, that what we did last winter was right. You have not asked the question. I do not speak of the people of Tennessee, who are entirely out of this controversy. They have joined their fortunes to the Government; I know that they will never recede from it. There are other States that without consideration, have thrown the doings of Congress to the winds. Are they calculating to make any other terms? You have not called upon us for any other terms, but thrown them aside as utterly worthless. And in my judgment, sirs, while I assure you that every man in the North is as anxious for the Union as any man can possibly be, we regret it as much as you can possibly regret it, the circumstances which for a time suspended our relations. We ardently hope it may be resumed again upon the principles of right, justice, liberty and equality.

"We know the time is not distant when this thing will be done; there is no doubt of it. The fiat has gone out. We shall be united again, and upon the principles of justice and security, such as will bring no further controversy."

OUR DESTINY.

It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink in nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations, which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which "hold their festival around the midnight throne," are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory! And finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us; leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows, will stay forever in our presence.

The Condition of Europe.

The Old World seems in a constant turmoil from which America, we trust, will always keep aloof. Prussia is engaged in "annexing," by swallowing up surrounding States, in spite of the protests of their people. Russia is "reforming" Poland by taking away every evidence of her separate nationality. Austria is tossed in a sea of trouqle, her empire being in a state of integration. France is trying to emulate the military strength of the new German Confederacy by increasing an army the French people are loathe to support. Spain is on the brink of a revolution. England is in danger from an Irish outbreak, and her ruling classes are afraid of "Reform." Turkey is feebly defending herself from becoming a prey to the great nations that stand ready to divide her territories. Each European nation is fomenting the troubles of its rivals and the entire face of Europe threatens a wot in which the strong countries will swallow up the weak ones and riveri of blood be shed only to add to the miseries of the people.

LIFE.—We are not sent into life as a butterfly is sent into summer, gorgeously hovering over the flowers, as if the interior spirits of the rainbow had come down to greet these kisses of the season upon the ground; but to labor for the world's advancement, and to mould our characters into God's likeness, and so, through toil and achievemenst, to gain happiness. I would rather break stones upon the road, if it were not for the disgrace of being in a chain gang, than to be one of those contemptible joymongers, who are so rich and so empty that they are continually going about to find something to make them *happy.*

DARK HOURS.—To every man there are many many dark hours, hours when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprise; hours when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive; hours when he feels himself unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think that he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstone to try whether we are current coin or not.

A GOOD book and a good wife are excellent things for those who know how to justly appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both by the beauty of the cover.

MAN is like a snowball. Leave him lie in idleness against the sunny fence of prosperity, and all that's good in him melts like butter; but kick him around and he gathers strength with each successive revolution until he grows into an avalanche. To succeed, you must keep moving.

NEVER retire at night without being wiser than when you arose in the morning.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1867.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

When the Constitutional Amendment, submitted by the last session of Congress to the people, was passed, it was believed that the South was disposed to accept the results of the war and to abide thereby. Under this impression, and hoping that the President would acquiesce if not assist in the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, the terms were made the most lenient possible, and indeed much more lenient than some of our most experienced and far-seeing statesmen then deemed advisable or prudent. Up to the present moment but a single rebel State has accepted or shown a disposition to accept the conditions thus offered. Happily for the nation, this is so. It is well for the peace and safety of the country, that they have rejected the proffered terms. The bitter, unrepentant, cruel and blood-thirsty spirit of rebellion is still rife in every Southern State. The fearful gulf into which we might have been plunged, by their acceptance of the amendment, has since become apparent. Confiding too much in their false professions of repentance, we unsuspectingly endangered all the fruits of the war. Now that our eyes have been opened to the true spirit that still actuates our late enemies in arms let thorough work be done. With the remembrance of New Orleans, and the evidence of the continual and cruel persecution to which loyal men, white and black, are subjected throughout the South, let Congress, not rejecting the amendment, for it too is essential, do its duty promptly and fearlessly. To our wayward brethren we have offered terms more magnanimous than were ever before offered to rebels and traitors. Not a single one even of their leaders has suffered capital punishment, nor been banished the country for his treason. On the contrary many have been unconditionally pardoned, and all have enjoyed the protection of the laws. We have offered to receive them back to the fold, asking only that our own safety be assured, but they have laughed us to scorn. Our proffered hand of friendship has been rejected with contempt. Our people have essayed to go among them, settle upon their lands, till their soil, build up manufactures, develop their mines and assist in restoring them to their former prosperity, but their welcome has been with pistols and bowie knives. We have wooed them with the kind deeds and loving words of friends. They have shown themselves ungrateful, even for the food that kept them from starvation, and their cars have been deaf to our entreaties. The efforts of friendship have all been futile. The spirit of the conquered is still rebellious. Soft words and honeyed phrases must be abandoned. There now devolve upon us the stern duties of conquerers. They will not come. Our business is to bring them into the fold and under the dominion of the laws. They formerly turned aside immigration, drove away enterprise and crushed the growth of the South with the incubus of slavery. They now endeavor to attain the same exclusiveness, and in their selfishness, by persecution, would drive out all the loyal men who attempt to transplant into Southern soil the intelligence and enterprise that have given wealth and power to the North. We have awaited their pleasure for almost two years in the vain hope that they would return voluntarily. They have departed further away instead. We can wait no longer. The necessities of the country, burdened as it is with debt, require that all her powers of production shall be developed in order to lighten our burthens, and demand that the rebellious spirit of her people shall no longer be permitted to lock in unproductive idleness the immense advantages of soil and climate possessed by the South. They have refused to open their doors and give protection to those who wish to enter and develop the resources of their country. The people, whose treasure bought and whose blood redeemed it, now demand that Congress shall take prompt and vigorous measures for securing a loyal government in every Southern State, that shall give protection to the persons and property of all who enter their borders without regard to race or color. Time presses. The dictates of prudence demand that there be no more unnecessary delay. Congress has the power, and backed by the will of the people should not give ear to timorous counsels, but address itself promptly, boldly and vigorously to the work. If loyal and stable State governments had been promptly organized and protection given to all men, resident as well as immigrant, immediately at the close of the war, the South, to-day, might be in a condition of prosperity and able to contribute its share towards paying the national indebtedness. She should pay it all. Under any circumstances she must pay her share. Every dollar she is made to contribute is so much taken from the shoulders of loyal Northern men. When the South pays her share our taxes will be but half what they now are. This alone is sufficient inducement for the restoration of the South to even more than its former prosperity, at the earliest possible moment. But such prosperity can only result from a government that gives to men of every race and color protection to persons and property, and equal rights before the law. This they do not now possess in any Southern State: nor can they as their Governments are now organized. Rebels control them at present and loyal men are ostracised. Henceforth let the fundamental idea, in all legislation by Congress on the question of reconstruction, be, that loyal men shall rule. In no other course can we have any assurance of safety. Let rebels realize that we are the conquerors, with abundant power to enforce obedience. Until they learn to render obedience let the privileges of citizens be withheld from them. When we have governments established, safe in the hands of loyal men, we can afford to let rebels wait and repent at their leisure.

☞The Virginia Legislature rejected the constitutional amendment on Wednesday, only one member voting for it.

THADDEUS STEVENS' SPEECH.

On our first page will be found the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the introduction of his proposed substitute for the Enabling Act of last session. We publish the bill along with the speech and ask for both a careful perusal. The rejection of the Amendment by the South has rendered some legislation similar to that proposed in this bill absolutely necessary. If the bill as it stands be not passed, its main features will be embodied in whatever legislation, the present Congress may devise for reconstructing the Southern States. All who believe that loyal men, and not traitors and rebels, should rule the country, will give the Great Commoner an impartial hearing.

GEN. A. L. RUSSELL.

We clip the following well deserved and highly complimentary notice of our friend and former townsman, Gen. A. L. Russell from the Montour *American*. It has the greater significance at the present time, in the midst of the Senatorial contest, from the fact that Gen. Russell is a warm friend of Gov. Curtin, while the *American* is an earnest advocate of the claims of Gen. Cameron:

"We notice that D. McCleary has been appointed Adjutant General of the State, by the Governor elect. We do not know him, but take it for granted that he is a good man, or he would not have been chosen for the office; but we *do* know that no better man than Gen. Russell, will ever hold that position. Much of the efficiency of the military conduct of Pennsylvania, during the war, is due to the active, vigilant and untiring efforts of Gen. Russell. Always at his post, with a mind that comprehended all the minutia of his department, and a will uncontrolled by personal considerations with an earnest, honest patriotism, that made him the Warwick of the great occasion—the friend and protector of every soldier in his rights, and the terror of bounty brokers whose haunts were broken up and the sharks made to disgorge, by his personal interference. His annual reports are full, clear and spirited, forming invaluable public documents, and an official history of the war."

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1867.

The public will be pleased to learn that the forthcoming Report of the Adjutant General is a document calculated to be of interest to each and every family who had a representative in the Pennsylvania forces during the late war. Complete lists of the two hundred and ten regiments, besides all the unattached companies, batteries, etc., are to be found in the work, and great care has been taken by Gen. Russell to have them correct in every respect. The same report shows that since September, 1861, the State issued 227 flags, 35 standards and 112 guidons. Of these 217 flags and standards have been returned, 11 were lost or destroyed, and the balance are unaccounted for. The volume referred to contains a complete record of the three months' regiments that entered the service at the beginning of the war. These were scarcely mentioned in former reports. I would advise your readers to secure a copy of this valuable State document.

A glance at the list of members of the Legislature discloses the fact that not a single Senator whose term expired with the close of the last session, has been returned, while, on the other hand, fifty-two Representatives have been re-elected, several for the third term.

After a recess of five days, the Legislature re-assembled on Tuesday last. During those five days there was quite a calm, politically speaking, many of the members having gone home. But on Tuesday the storm broke forth with redoubled fury. The all-important topic—the Senatorial question—became the theme of conversation and warm discussions on every corner and in every hotel. On the same day Hon. Thaddeus Stevens made his appearance here, and his quarters at the Jones House were visited by many prominent Republicans. To fully realize the true state of affairs in this great contest, your readers would have to witness it. With Cameron men, Curtin men, Stevens men and Grow men, all pressing the claims of their respective friends, there was no little excitement. It cannot be denied that the game of *brag* was played by all parties, and it was claimed that each of the aspirants had enough votes to insure his election. Unfortunately, there was but one Senator to be chosen, and three of the four prominent candidates were doomed to disappointment, as will readily be observed by a glance at the result of the caucus held on Thursday night.

The votes cast for Governor at the October election were counted at a Joint Convention of the two Houses held on Thursday last. The result was as follows:

For Gen. Geary	307,274
For Heister Clymer	290,096
Geary's majority	17,178

Both Houses have passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It has been currently reported for some time past, and charged in the public prints of the day, that improper influences have been used to secure the election of various persons for the office of United States Senator;

AND WHEREAS, Such charges, if unfounded, are derogatory to the character of the Legislature and should be disproved; or if true, should be at once ascertained, in order that the guilty parties may be brought to justice and punished; therefore,

Resolved, That a Joint Committee of investigation, consisting of three members of each House, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into the truth of such reports and charges, and report to each House the result of their investigations, and that such Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

The above originated in the House of Representatives, where it was introduced by Mr. Stumbaugh, and, after its passage there was taken up in the Senate and adopted.

The standing Committees of the Senate were announced on Tuesday. Your Senator, Mr. Stutzman, is Chairman of the Committee on Election Districts, and is a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Local, Private Claims and Damages, and to compare Bills.

The first annual banquet of the old Pennsylvania Reserves will be given in Harrisburg on the 30th of May next. Every honorably discharged officer or soldier who ever belonged to the Reserves is invited. Circulars can be had by addressing John H. Taggart, Box 562 Philadelphia, giving name, rank, company and regiment with Post office address.

On Thursday evening the Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. But one ballot was necessary, and it resulted in a majority of eleven for General Cameron, over all others. The vote stood: For Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow, 5. As it may be desirable to have the vote in full for future reference, I give you a list of the gentlemen who voted for the aspirants named above:

For Cameron.—Senators Brown, (Mercer) Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, McConaughy, Ridgway, Stutzman, Worthington, and Hall—*Speaker*. Representatives Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chadwick, DeHaven, Donahue, Freeborn, Ghegan, Harrison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmell, Kinney, McCamant, McKee, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Meily, Seiler, Sharpless, Shuman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Weller, Whann, Woodward, Worrall, Wright, and Glass—*Speaker*.

For Curtin.—Senators Royer, Taylor and White. Representatives Adaire, Allen, Chase, Colville, Davis, Day, Espy, Ewing, Gallaher, Gorden, Lee, McCreary, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Wallace, Watt, Wharton, and Wingard.

For Stevens.—Senator Bigham. Representatives Armstrong, Richards, Routh, Steacy, Stehman and Wilson.

For Grow.—Senators Brown, (Lawrence,) and Shoemaker. Representatives Leech, McPherson and Webb.

Senators Billingfelt and Fisher, of Lancaster, did not vote.

The Copperheads have nominated Edgar Cowan as their candidate for United States Senator. An unprofitable compliment to the renegade.

The Standing Committees of the House have been announced. Mr. Weller, of your district, is on the Committees on Railroads, Election Districts, Pensions and Gratuities. Mr. Richards is a member of the following Committees: Roads, Bridges, Ferries, Agriculture, Vice and Immorality.

TOBY.

FRIEND'S COVE.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Friend's Cove is one among the desirable, if not the most desirable localities, in Bedford county. When viewed from the mountain summit, on either side, it suggests the idea of an oasis in the desert, or a green and lovely island in the midst of the ocean. The cove itself, is some fourteen miles in length, by three and a-half in width. Stretching from a small river in the North-east, denominated by a classical Tourist the "Blue Juniata," to the fork of Evitt's mountain, in the South-west. This picturesque plain, thus reposing in the embrace of the mountain, presents a scene of natural beauty, worthy the pencil of a Raphael; or the descriptive powers of a Defoe. However, pilgrim in his meanderings, must not be overcome by a consciousness of the sublime, or become oblivious to earthly realities, by offering oblations at the shrine of the muses. As pleasure and pain are nearly allied in life's journey, so Friend's Cove is only separated from the "State of Southampton," by a single mountain range. A similar barrier though less difficult, divides it from the "narrow valley," in which is located the home of "Conservative," where *some* regard true loyalty a crime, and where "Lilliputian proscriptionists" do their deeds of darkness.

It is said that the Cove derived its name from one or two of it's early settlers, bearing the cognomen: "*Friends*." Those sturdy pioneers, long since yielded to nature's stern decree, and now sleep that sleep which knows no earthly waking. Their offspring have wandered far from the plains once trod by their fathers, and the quiet church yards, where their dust reposes. Whilst *friendship* may be found in every dwelling, and hospitality enlivens each social circle—although we have inquired diligently, we have not been able to find, amongst all the friendly inhabitants of Friend's Cove, a single man, woman, or child, contra—distinguished from others by the ennobling appellation, FRIEND. However, if the thing signified, exists, the name itself is of but little consequence. Some one has said:

"A rose by any other name,
Will smell as sweet."

Pilgrim does not claim for the Friend's Covites, exemption from faults, or perfection in all things, because they in common with other localities, have

"Sprung from the man whose guilty fall
Corrupts his race and taints us all."

It is due them, however, to say that from the time in which we were piloted across the Juniata, by an unknown youth, opposite Mt. Dallas, until now, we have received nothing but kindness at their hands! Our pilgrimage through the *Gazette*d "State of Southampton," as is known to the readers of the INQUIRER, was *no ovation*. Although we did not entertain an unkind thought, with regard to the inhabitants of that region, and simply photographed the scenery, as we passed along. The *ire* of "Homespun," was incurred. Deeming "discretion the better part of valor," we hastened our escape from *the windy storm* and *tempest*. Whilst in transitu, we *heard the noise of strange creatures*, and the *low distant muttering of borrowed* thunder, yet the heavens are now serene! The sun shines brightly! Pilgrim still lives, and finds security and shelter amongst the

Occupants of the beautiful Cove,
Reposing in the lap of the mountain

We are at present employed in collecting incidents—historical and otherwise, and also transferring miniature representations, to our sketch-book. By permission of the courteous editors of the INQUIRER, we may commune with it's readers again. Waiting the arrival of our old friend, the "Antiquary," we close for the present. With *much* love for kind friends.

PILGRIM.

January 14, 1867.

N. B. By a dispatch from the *Gazette* office, Pilgrim has just received the tidings that his literary antagonists, "Homespun," spurious "Toby," "K," and *all* have been defeated! Horse, foot, and dragoons! The simon pure U. T——, by turning the enemy's right flank, achieved this brilliant result. We award to him the spoils of victory. Hope that venerable man will treat the vanquished kindly, as prisoners of war.

P.

CARD FROM REV. J. ELDERDICE.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

We are somewhat surprised *and pained* to learn that the gentlemanly editor of the *Gazette*, in a moment of excitement, under the influence of bad temper, has assumed the responsibility of announcing our name as the author of certain letters, recently published in the INQUIRER.

Without affirming or denying anything on that subject, we crave the privilege of expressing our sympathy with the Editor, as the reputed author of the "Homespun" letters, and the known confederate with the spurious "Toby." An indulgent public, it is hoped, will charitably excuse his act of indiscretion, and obvious departure from the rule of editorial Etiquette.

We *also disclaim* the character of "political preacher," which he has so gratuitously and *unwarrantably*, ascribed to us. He did not regard us as a "political preacher," when we furnished matter for his columns! We occupy the same position, and stand upon "Uncle Toby's" *platform, now as then!* We *will entertain no unkind feelings*, toward the editor. Lawyers are allowed to "dodge" and indulge in quibbles. We assure the learned gentleman, that we have neither the "viper's fangs," nor the "Catamount's claws."

Respectfully,

J. ELDERDICE.

FROM TEXAS.

Outrages on Freedmen and Union Citizens—Letter to General Griffin for Protection—Action of the Governor of Texas.

GALVESTON, January 10.

Byron Porter, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Austin reports on December 18th, the shooting of two freedmen in that county, under circumstances of murderous atrocity.

A letter has been addressed to Maj. Gen. Griffin, and signed by 16 citizens of Austin detailing numerous outrages at Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, and asking that a company of troops be stationed there to protect freedmen and Union citizens; also for an agent of the Bureau at that place.

A number of the citizens of Prairie Lea have also addressed an urgent letter to the Governor, asking for military protection for the Unionists and Freedmen.

Governor Throckmorton's letter to Gen. Sturgis is as follows:

AUSTIN, Dec. 17th, 1866.—*To Gen. Sturgis*:—I am informed of outrages perpetrated at Prairie Lea, Caldwell county, upon freedmen and others. I would be glad to have you send a part of a company of cavalry, say twenty men, under a judicious and discreet officer, to be retained there for some time for their protection. I should be glad to consult with you before they go. Have them sent the present week.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. THROCKMORTON,
Goveror of Texas.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.

The receipts of the Federal government from California for the past year, were fifteen millions nine hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred dollars. Disbursements for the same period, twelve millions forty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

The combined exports of treasure and merchandize, amounted to sixty-one millions six hundred and sixty-seven thousand four hundred dollars.

The freights paid on merchandize and imports, amounted to six millions seven hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

The total value of the wool products for the year, were one million six hundred and forty one thousand dollars.

The Shanghai *Commerce* advocates a system of railways throughout the Chinese Empire.

In the Nevada Legislature yesterday, the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 11 1867

Governor Bullock sent to the Legislature to-day a letter received from Governor Orr, of South Carolina, which contained the following passage:—"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication inclosing a copy of the resolutions of the State Legislature of Massachusetts, directing certain books to be provided and sent to this State in response to my application to you.

"This application of the Legislature of your State is faithfully appreciated by South Carolina, and is an augury that the ancient paternal relations between these two original States of the Union are being restored. Widely as we have differed on the principles of Government in the past let the asperbities of these differences be buried, and may the future only unfold a generous rivalry in advancing the interests and promoting the glory of our common country."

The Conservative Caucus—Probable Nomination of Gov. Swann.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 10—Midnight.

The Conservative caucus was engaged until twelve o'clock in the discussion of the measures allied with the Senatorial question, but no results were reached. A committee of five from the Eastern Shore and five from the Western Shore were appointed to report at an adjourned caucus to-morrow night. The nomination of Mr. Swann is without doubt assured, but the Democrats urge concession upon representation in connection with other measures, which are the points in controversy.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 11.—The House joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment was concurred in by the Senate to-day, unanimously without debate.

A large delegation of the best men of Leavenworth are here in the interests of their Senatorial candidate, ex-Governor Carney. The excitement shows no abatement. The opposing candidates are forming combinations to defeat the re-election of Senator Pomeroy, and the sale of Senatorial posts commenced last night.

Michigan Legislature.

DETROIT, Jan. 11.—In the Legislature to-day, a resolution thanking Congress for its prompt action in passing the the Free Suffrage bill, over the President's veto was adopted. Yeas, 17; nays, 4.

A resolution favoring the impeachment of the President, was adopted by the same vote.

The health of Governor Crepo is slowly improving.

Madame Ristori commences an engagement here to-night.

From Nevada.

CARSON, CITY, JAN. 11.—Governor Carson sent in his first message to-day, accompanied by reports from the various State officers. It shows the State debt to $278,000; the balance in the treasury, Jan. 1st, $51,000; the receipts for the last fiscal year was $125,000, and the disbursement $320,000. Balance on hand, $156,000.

The Legislature is not fairly at work yet. A resolution was passed that a vote be taken for United States Senator on Tuesday next.

Report of the Bribery and Corruption Committee.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.

The Legislature adjourned this morning until Monday afternoon. The Bribery and Corruption Committee made a partial report this morning, stating that thus far not a particle of evidence had been elicited to show guilt, indelicacy, or even imprudence on the part of any candidate for the United States Senatorship, and that those who made the charges had failed entirely to prove them.

New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 10.—The Constitutional Amendment was ratified to day by the House as it came from the Senate, by yeas 70, nays 35.

ALBANY, January 10, 10 P. M.—The Republican caucus met to nigt and nominated Hon. Roscoe Conkling as their candidate for United States Senator.

FROM MEXICO.

Another rumor as to Abdication.—Maximilian expected at Vera Cruz En Route to Europe.

NEW YORK, January 12.

By an arrival from Havanna dates to the 5th have been received.

Advices from Puebla to December 29th say that General Castilneau and the French Minister to Mexico had had an interview there with Maximilian, and that the result of it was that the Emperor formally consented to abdicate.

The steamer Elizabeth, sent by the Emperor of Austria, had arrived at Vera Cruz to take home Maximilian, who was expected to arrive there in a few days.

The French forces were getting ready to embark, and would do so as soon as the fleet of transports from France arrived.

The Rights of Railroad Travelers to First Class Cars on First Class Tickets.

The length to which some conductors on railroads carry their "discretionary power" is, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as most travelers know, too long, but there are few people in these go ahead times, who care to press the matter to the final arbitrament of a court of justice, or even carry it before the directorship of the railroad on which their legal rights have been curtailed; first, because the desire to do so cools too soon, and lastly because it is troublesome and requires time, which is often more precious than the temporary satisfaction of maintaining reserved rights.

An incident which came to our knowledge yesterday, however, is an exception to this rule, and is therefore deserving of mention, especially as it may serve to assure others that it is well to "try all things, and hold fast to that which is good."

A Mr. W. P. Dale, of New York, having business in the West, reached Hamilton, and, after transacting his business there, got on the Chicago and Cincinnati train for a point further up. There were but two cars—a ladies, car, so called, and a smoking car—into which Mr. Dale was obliged to go, the brakesman refusing him access to the ladies, car. He appealed to the conductor, whose name is Cooper, but he sustained the action of the brakesman. Mr. Dale asserted his right to a seat in the first class car on his first class ticket and refused to give it up until he received what he was entitled to, whereupon the conductor called the workmen on the train to his aid, and forcibly ejected him from the train.

Instead of going on the succeeding train, Mr. Dale came to this city, and, going to the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad, made a statement of his case. The company acted promptly in the matter—discharged the conductor and compensated Mr. Dale for his loss of time, and decided, besides, that the holder of a first class ticket has the right to a seat in a first class car.

The Bituminous Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.—The Coal Product of the United States.

According to the census of 1860, the quantity of bituminous coal produced in Pennsylvania, in that year, was 2,511,954 tons of 2,240 pounds. For the whole United States the bituminous coal product was in 1860, according to the census report, 5,522,541 tons of 2,240 pounds, the product of Pennsylvania being almost one half the product of the whole country. Since 1860 a number of bituminous coal basins have been opened in Pennsylvania in the Alleghenies and the northwest counties; so that, in 1866 the bituminous coal product of Pennsylvania was doubtless not less than 4,000,000 tons.

The subjoined statement of the quantity of bituminous coal carried on certain railroads in Pennsylvania in 1865, will aid in making out an estimate for the whole State for 1866.

	Tons.
Pennsylvania Railroad	923,708
Tioga Railroad	379,479
Hunt. & Broad Top R. R.	318,787
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	186,781
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.	159,520
Little Saw Mill Run R. R.	131,126
Barclay Railroad	73,475
Atlantic & Gt. Western	60,654
Bellefonte & Snow Shoe	51,881
Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula R. R	47,169
Total bituminous coal carried in 1865 on ten roads	2,332,570

The Monongahela Slackwater alone carried about fifty per cent of the foregiven joint tonnage, whilst the Philadelphia and Erie, the Pittsburg and Erie, the Oil Creek, the Western Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg and Steubenville, the Tyrone and Clearfield, etc., all in 1866 carried considerable quantities of bituminous coal, the whole trade doubtless footing up at least 4,000,000 tons.

The bituminous product of Maryland, which in 1860 scarcely exceeded a half million of tons, in 1866 reached almost a million and a quarter tons. The bituminous coal product of the United States, for 1866, was assuredly not less than ten millions of tons; and the joint anthracite and bituminous coal product of the United States, in 1866, may be safely estimated at not less than 23 millions of tons—a grand aggregate, it is true, for a young trade; nevertheless, it is but the nucleus of the stupendous totals which will represent, a lifetime hence, the then coal trade of the United States.—*U. S R. R. and Mining Register.*

The Southwest Pacific Railroad.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, in his recent message says of this road:

"I have not hesitated to approve the action of the commissioners appointed under the act of the last session of the legislature for the sale of certain railroads. By such action the Southwest Pacific Railroad was sold for $1,300,000, of which amount the purchaser has paid into the treasury, according to the terms of the sale and the requirements of the law, the sum of $325,000. Since the sale of the road by the commissioners it has become a part of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. There is no reason to doubt that it will be completed to Springfield within a period of time less than that required by the terms of the contract. It is largely to the interest of the owners to do so as early as possible, and it is fair to presume that they will do what their interests require.

"This I esteem the most important road in Missouri. It develops one of the best portions of the state, rich in agricultural land, in minerals and in water power; a large district of country which only wants means of communication with our great market places to make it one of the most populous portions of the State. This road will certainly, by extension and connections, within a few years, carry the largest portion of the commerce west of the Mississippi."

Papal Interdict Against Protestant Services.

ROME, Jan. 11.—An interdict has been laid upon the continuance of the religious services in the Scotch Protestant Church in this city by the papal authorities, and it is said that they threatened to put a stop also to the services held at the American Chapel.

Gov. Morton Nominated for Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, Jan. 11.

In the caucus of the Union members of the Legislature this evening, Gov. Morton was unanimously nominated for United States Senator.

☞William H. Kemble, the present popular and efficient Treasurer of our State was relected on Wednesday last. He has performed his duties faithfully, and deserved this mark of confidence. His opponent was John F. Spangler whom the Democrats complimented by voting for.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania gives the following statistics for the school year of 1865-66, as follows:—There were in that year 1863 school districts in the State; 3,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725 312 pupils with an average attendance of 478,066. The total cost of the school system for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriations, was for the year $4,195,258, 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19 932; in the average attendance at school, 18,946, and in the total cost of the system, $581,020 02. Not including Philadelphia, the increase in the per centage of attendance was 1003; in the average length of term, one day; in the average cost of tuition per month, four cents; in the number of male teachers, 493; in the number of female teachers, 62; in the salaries of male teachers, $2 52; in the salaries of female teachers, $2,10; in the cost of tuition, $220,743 67; in the cost of fuel and contingencies, $48,071,35, and in purchasing grounds, building, renting and repairing houses, $222,209,77.

THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.—The color of the sky at particular times affords wonderful good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage good weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are again full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, full and feathery the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard sharp and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking any deep unusual hues betoken wind and rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. These are simple maxims, and yet not so simple but that the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of sea faring men.—*Scientific American*

WOMAN'S HEALTH.—In the *Herald of Health*, for January, Madame Demorest who is good authority on female dress in general writes a very sensible article on "Dress and its Relations to Health." She thinks that the under garments and covering of the feet lack proper attention and speaks feelingly of "elastic which keeps the stocking up at the knee" as impeding the free circulation of the blood while "the fashion now prevailing of wide spreading crinoline demands for the sake of modesty, as well as health a plentiful supply of underclothing." These straightforward sentences are as sensible as they are modestly expressed and it is to be hoped that sensible and modest women will follow Madame Demorest's advice and wear lesser "elastics" at the knee, thicker under clothing and more of it and thicker walking boots. These are the processes which make women happy and undertakers miserable.

☞Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent* has been to Oberlin, Ohio, and makes this mention of Dr. Charles G. Finney, for many years president of Oberlin College: "Dr. Finney is seventy four years old, but is still the chief youngster in the place. To see this man, now past three score and ten yet straight as an arrow, lithe as a colt frisky as a kitten, pacing up and down the room in his red coat, like Napoleon in his battle suit talking at the rate of two hundred words a minute—the despair of phonographers—rubbing his hand over a forehead royal with the truth, and looking at you with eyes which of themselves are a sufficient proof of the immortality of the soul—the spectacle was one which filled me with mingled amusement, affection and veneration. I have seen many great men, but I have seen very few intellectual equals of Charles G. Finney."

STATE FINANCES.—The report of the State Treasurer puts the amount of the State debt at $35 617,484 11. It has been reduced during the year to the amount of $1,867,655 25. For the purpose of future reduction there are in the sinking fund $3,757,746 73. Mr. Kemble estimates that the receipts of the present year, beyond expenditures, will be $3,000,000. The Erie Railroad Company is to pay in during the year $240,000. This sum added to the general receipts, will be $3,240,000.

☞The Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the New Orleans riots, have had some trouble to get an important witness before them, but by the aid of a squad of United States soldiers, they have at last succeeded in holding him. It seems that Mayor Monroe's civil authorities had him arrested eight times to keep him, if possible, from appearing before the Committee.

☞Human life is not held at high value in Nashville. On Christmas day a printer named Ike Brown had some words with a colored man whom he shot twice killing him instantly. Brown was arrested and taken to a magistrate's office and after a mock hearing of the case had been concluded, the prisoner was declared honorably discharged, on the ground of justifiable homicide.

THE wife of an extensive hose manufacturer in Cincinnati has eloped with a lover. She took advantage of her husband's absence to make purchases of jewelery, &c., to the amount of $13,000, and is on her way South. The affair creates great excitement there.

THE bank stock tax case now before the Supreme Court, in Washington, involves more money than any case ever adjudicated in the country. The exemption from or the subjection to, State and local taxation of $400,000,000, and that annually, for all time, at, say, an average of two per cent. per annum, is about the amount involved. Bank stock must be materially influenced in value by the decision, and should it be subject to the tax, will fall in value materially.

DURING the week ending the 9th about two thousand emigrants arrived at the port of New York. Letters from the Liverpool ship and steamer agents (who make it their business to know) predict that the emigration to America, not only from Ireland, but the Continent, the coming spring and summer, will be the greatest on record.

THE Montreal *Witness* thus alludes to young Bennett: "It is, we may also remark, humiliating to see this son of one of the worst Scotchmen that ever left Scotland, and representative of what is, by common consent, called the 'Satanic Press' of New York, coming out before the world upon terms of equality as competitor in a yacht race with the second son of Queen Victoria. This is even worse than the kiss which Her Majesty gave to Louis Napoleon."

THE quality of wool is tested by taking a lock from the sheep's back, and placing it on a surface representing an inch in length. If the spirals count from thirty to thirty-three in that space the wool is equal to the finest "Electoral" or Saxony wool. The staple is inferior accordingly as it takes a lesser number to fill up the same space.

FROM all parts of wisconsin come complaints of a lack of snow. Much injury to winter wheat is feared and the operations of lumbermen, who have been calculating on getting out more logs than ever are greatly interfered with. In some instances lumbermen have withdrawn their men from the woods.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.
This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

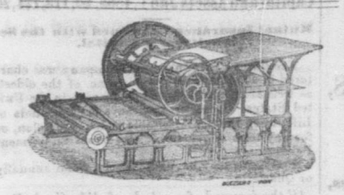
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JYNVICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S Pure

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1867

☞ Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Pastor elect of the Bedford charge of the Lutheran church, will preach his first sermon in the church, in Bedford, on Sunday the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. He will also preach in the Pleasant Valley church in the afternoon of the same day.

AT IT AGAIN.—J. B. Farquhar having returned to our town, has resumed business in the store room formerly occupied by P. A. Reed, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he offers everything in the Dry-Goods line, at the very lowest prices. He needs no recommendation at our hands. Call and see him; his goods and prices will recommend themselves. Read his advertisement in another column, then go and examine his stock.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM.—Edited by Grace Greenwood. As its title indicates, it is intended to instruct and amuse the children. It is filled with stories well told, puzzles, enigmas, charades, &c., to delight the young reader. Subscription price $1 a year. For a club of ten, $6, and a one dollar book for the getter up of the club. Communications addressed to Grace Greenwood, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARDONED.—Nicholas Riley, who killed James R. Crawford, in D. Watson & Co's store, in Gaysport, on October 16th, 1865, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for the crime in the Western Penitentiary, by the January Court, 1866, has been pardonnd by Gov. Curtin. The petition for pardon was signed by the father of the murdered boy, and nearly all the prominent citizens of the town. Riley arrived at home last week.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

AN OLD INHABITANT.—Jacob Graft died in Somerset, on the first day of December, 1866, at the advanced age of the nearly 99 years. The deceased had been a resident of Somerset county for upwards of 60 years. He was the first man that carried a mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by this route, carrying it on horseback from point, to point and consuming about two weeks in making a trip. He died as he lived a christian, and has gone to the spirit land to come forth again to the Ressurrection of life eternal.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.—Mr. Mathias Bowser, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Greenfield township, this county, on the 2d inst., at the advanced age of 77 years, 6 months and 18 days. He was a native of Bedford county, born in Bedford township, near Bedford Borough. He was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—*Hollidaysburg Whig.*

THE WEATHER.—After nearly six week's of continuous cold, on Saturday night we were favored with a fall of several inches of snow. The roads were smooth and icy, and we now have fine sleighing. Everything in the shape of a sleigh or sled is in demand, and young America, as usual, is making the most of it. The city Fathers are still oblivious of the necessity for the enactment and enforcement of an ordinance compelling property owners to clean their pavements within the borough limits. As a consequence, unless fortified with gums, it is impossible to walk the distance of a square, in any part of the town, without wading through snow and getting wet feet.

EVERY SATURDAY for January 19, 1867, is on our table. It contains a number of entertaining articles selected from the leading English and French periodicals, embracing Biography, Literature, Science, Fiction, and foreign notes. It is decidedly the most popular of our weekly magazines, and the quality of its contents will commend it to all classes of cultivated and intelligent readers. Terms: 10 cents per single number, $5.00 per year in advance, or $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical, published by Ticknor & Fields; Boston.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is the title of a new weekly Agricultural Journal, the first number of which appears on our table under date of January 12, 1867. We welcome it as a new and promising addition to a field of journalism which more than any other in our country needs the aid of active, intelligent, practical thought. Thinking pays in Agricultural as well as all other pursuits, but the most of farmers seem slow to realize the fact. If we may judge from the first number as a specimen. "The Farm and Fireside" is destined to be an efficient laborer in the work of waking up our Agricultural community to an appreciation of the value of brains in farming. It is published every Saturday by S. S. Foss, Philadelphia. Terms: $2.00 per year in advance.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The observance of this season of prayer by all Evangelical Christian denominations seems to have been more general, than usual, throughout the country. In our own midst, all the Protestant congregations united, and meetings were held at the various places of worship in succession, throughout the week. The attendance far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and every indication was given that an unusual interest, in the exercises, was felt by professing christians generally. The closing service on Sabbath evening in the Presbyterian Church was largely attended. The solemnity that pervaded the entire audience, seemed to indicate that the Spirit had been moving among the people in answer to prayer, and that many were awakened to the necessity for a more faithful discharge of their own duties as christians, and a greater degree of activity and zeal in laboring for the salvation of the souls of their fellow men. The coldness and want of spirituality, prevalent for a long time in all the churches, seemed to have been shaken off. A spirit of earnest christian effort pervaded all the meetings; the addresses of both Ministers and Laymen, were attentively listened to and hearers as well as speakers evinced an unusual interest in the advancement of Christ's Kingdom. We have no doubt but that the influence of these meetings for good will long be felt in our community.

THE DEATH OF JOHN EBY, ESQ.—The employes of the firm of Eby, Morrison & Co., paper manufacturers, took the following action upon the death of the senior member of the firm, which occurred on the 20th ult., viz:

WHEREAS, In the All-wise Providence of God, it has pleased Him to remove from our midst, our much esteemed and beloved employer, John Eby, of the firm of Eby, Morrison & Co.

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the employes of said firm, take this method of testifying our love and esteem for him as a gentleman and employer. His affable manners and kindness to all about him have fixed his memory indelibly on our minds, which time with us can never efface.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his deeply afflicted family in their irreparable loss, and commend them to the favorable regard and protection of a Kind Providence.

☞ Blackwood for December has been lying for some days on our table and deserves an earlier notice. The table of contents is unusually interesting. Sir Brook Fossbrooke was concluded in the November number, but we detect the racy and vigorous pen of Charles Lever in the incubrations of Cornelius O'Dowd. This number contains an exhaustive and highly commendatory review of the writings of Victor Hugo. John Bright and his recent career are given from a Tory point of view, which our readers may take for granted to be by no means favorable. The great Quaker radical and reformer is described as a compound between John Wilkes and Jack Cade; better educated than the one and far better looking than the other, but under a smooth exterior as reckless and unscrupulous as either. Very few Americans will concur in this estimate of the great English radical. The remaining articles are Nina Balatka continued; Social Hyperbole; Foreign interference with the Saipings; Our Amusements; and the usual political articles.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR DECEMBER, 1866.—(Reprint by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 38 Walker street, New York.) This number of the Representative Review of the free church, among the British Quarterlies, comes to us with its usual instalment, of learned articles on various scientific and literary subjects. Its contents are as follows: "Conclaves," "On the Relations of the Food of Man to his Muscular Power." The Irish Church Establishment." The Emperor Frederick the Second." "Professor Corrington's Æneid." "Empedocles." "Sixteenth Century Studies." The Loss of Calais." Submarine Telegraphy."

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 38 Walker street, New York, continue to republish the four leading British Quarterlies: The London Quarterly Review (conservative,) the Edinburgh Review (whig), the Westminster Review (radical), and the North British Review (free church). They also reprint Blackwood's Magazine. This Company deserves the gratitude of the American public for bringing these valuable periodicals to our door at a price within the reach of so many. Either may be obtained at the price of four dollars, any two for seven dollars, and all five for fifteen dollars. The literary character of these publications is too well known to need commendation from us.

MARRIED

By Rev. J. H. Donaldson, on New Year's day, Mr. JAMES H. MELLER, of Neosho, Mo., to Miss ELIZA M. COLVIN, of Schellsburg, Pa.

By the same, Jan. 10, Mr. JOHN C. EALY, of Schellsburg, Pa., to Miss M. E. WALKER, of West End, Pa.

Jan. 10th, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev. W. G. Ferfuson, Mr. GEORGE ESHELMAN to Miss RACHEL RITCHEY, all of East Providence.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Jas. H. McGarrah, assisted by Rev. C. W. Heilman, ARMSTRONG MILLER and ANNIE M. SCHOOLEY, both of Pleasantville.

On 10th inst., by Rev. James C. Clarke, at Huntingdon, Mr. JOHN B. YOUNG to Miss MATILDA KENSINGER, both of Bedford co.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. Dodd, at the residence of the bride's uncle, S. H. Puterbaugh, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., ELIAS B. STUCKEY, Esq., of Woodberry Bedford co. to Miss LIZZIE D., daughter of Judge Kocher, of Wisconsin.

DIED

In Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 10th of this month, JOSEPH DUBARRY, son of J. S. & S. A. Mower, aged 4 years 7 months and 10 days.

In Bedford tp., on the 13th inst., Mr. CHRISTOPHER HARKLERODE—aged 53 years, 5 months and 17 days.

The deceased leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his absence. The loss of a kind and indulgent husband and father will be sorely felt by his wife and children. Yet, their loss is his gain: for he has gone to inherit that home prepared for the blessed.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continued to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climate influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in Indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that Hostetter's Bitters are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Jan 4:1m

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

This great medicine cured by Dr. J. H. Schenck the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respironeter his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two, likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 16:3dweamly.

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m

TAVERN LICCNSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for tavern license, and notice is hereby given that the same will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 11th day of Feb'y next for allowance:

J. H. Greenough, Saxton Borough.
David Weimer, Clearville.
Wm. M. Pearson, Woodbury.
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Borough.
Wm. T. Grove, Bloody Run Borough.

jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats.....	$10.00 to	15.00
" " Pants	6.00 to	8.50
" " Vests	3.50 to	4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as		$10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

1867. **J. B. F.** 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices,

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jan 18, 1867.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom	Express		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom	Xpress
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE4.04	LE 7.50		Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10		McConnellstown	11.02	4.24
4.34	8.18		Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.16
4.50	8.34		Marklesburg,	10.38	5.00
5.06	8.54		Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02		Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14		Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18		Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.35			LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43		Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
		10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
		10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
		10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
		10.59	Tatesville,		1.47
		11.14	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15		Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE	9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
AR	10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE 2.30

Broad Top City.

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

GRAND JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2d Monday (11th day) A. D. 1867.

John Arnold, *foreman*,	John Mortimore,
Cadwalader Evans,	Uriah Conley,
John Hardman,	L N Fyan,
W B Lambright,	James Carnell,
Jacob Reed,	Frod. B Beegle,
Andrew Mortimore,	Thos M Ridenour,
Peter Morningstar,	John C Figart,
John Holderbaum,	Asa Housare,
Azariah Blackburn,	C F Hetzell,
Levi C Thomas	Daniel Shreeves,
Philip Snyder,	Michael Miller,
John King,	William Egolf.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Jonathan Diehl,	Thos Johns,
Wm T Faultz,	A. J. Morgart,
Daniel Barley	John Shoemaker,
Joseph Sleighter,	Thomas Imler,
Thomas B Smith,	Jason Hanks,
Gabriel Burket,	Cornelius Devore,
David Figart,	B. H. Walker,
Jon. C. Edwards,	Simon Nycum,
Aaron Reed,	Adam Geller,
Jos. Weaverling,	David Miller,
James Armstrong,	Francis Donahoe,
William Ralston,	Capt E Eichelberger,
Samuel Logue,	Dr Asa Duval
Jacob Claar,	Christian Miller,
Stephen Weimer,	H Clay Lashley,
Daniel Heltzel,	Peter H. Shires,
Em Swartzwelder,	Jacob Bowser,
J. T. Gepnart,	Joseph Miller,
William Bowles,	Dr. J. Compher.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1866.

ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Cl'k. jan18

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hopewell tp., on or about the 1st of December, 1866, a small red bull, with small white spots; no other marks; supposed to be about two years old in the Spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JAMES FINK.

jan18:3t

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county, GREETING:—Whereas, Lotta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Buely did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.

Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court; On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha RITCHEY, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bonnett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Alleghany county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Leasure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tacy Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Liberty tp., Bedford county, Penn'a, and the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, about fifty acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out buildings, thereon. Also, two apple orchards thereon. Adjoining lands of Geo. Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler, and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and two acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a two story log house, spring house, dry house, bank barn and other out houses, and saw mill thereon erected, also, an apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, adjoining lands of George Roads, Wm. Fluck, Wm Little, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon; adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Mathew Morehead, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and too a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer, and others.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence with a story and a half log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Nisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

ALSO, All defendent's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Bank Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, and seized and taken in execution as property of David McCormick.

—— STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Jan. 18, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1. The administration account of James M. Smith, Administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd.

2. The account of Josiah Imler, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford co., Penn'a, dec'd.

3. The Administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.

4. The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the County of Randolph, State of Indiana, dec'd.

5. The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp., dec'd.

6. The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.

7. The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.

8. The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.

8. The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton tp., deceased.

10. The account of Martin L. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain tp., Bedford co., Pa., deceased.

11. The first account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., Yeoman, deceased.

12. The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the Executors of the last Will, &c. of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

13. Account of George W. Cessna, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.

14. The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Adam Otto, late of Napier tp., Bedford co., yeoman, dec'd.

16. The Final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A. Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON, Register.

Jan. 14, 1867.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY TERM, 1867 (11th day.)

Conover, Dorff & Co. vs. Israel Oppenheimer.
B. W. Garretson vs. Jno. W. Beeler's Adm'rs.
Homer Noice vs. Wm Woy.
Gideon Hitechew vs Adam U Miller.
E. A. Fockler vs Jac A Raum.
Uriah Adams vs Sarah Pierce's Exrs.
David Heidler vs. Huntingdon & B. T. R. R.
B. W. Garretson's use vs Isaac Miller.
Eliz. M. Bridenthal vs. Emily Wolf.
Same vs. Angeline Earnest et al.
Same vs. Sarah Sleek.

Certified January 14th, 1867.

jan18 O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the

Second Monday of Febrwary (*being the 11th day,*) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 26th of November in the year of our Lord, 1866.

jan18:67 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

THE BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL will re-open after the Christmas vacation, on Monday the 7th inst.

Jan 11.2t JOHN T. HUGGARD.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing upon my farm, as I am determined to enforce the law against all disregarding this notice. ELENOR M. MAY.

Harrison twp., Jan. 11, 1867.3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Horton, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M. M. A. POINTS.

Jan. 11:3t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Karns, of East Providence tp., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE KARN,

E. Providence.
DAN'L SPARKS,
W. Providence

Jan.11:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WALTER, deceased. —Letters of Administratiou, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

HENRY B. WALTER,
Jan. 11:6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONNELL, dec'd. Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr.,
Jan11:6t Administrator.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his DRUG STORE, located in Hollidaysburg, Pa., containing, DRUGS, GLASSWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, &c. The terms are one-half in hand, and the balance in three and six months. Persons desiring information in regard to this establishment will call on THOS. W. HEARD, at Adams' Express Office, Bedford, or on WM. C. REAN, at the INQUIRER Office.

Jan 11.3t H. B. MARTIN.

ALL INTERESTED

Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts.* Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 1, 1866.:3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,

Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Reller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in the township of Harrison, about the 17th ult., seven stray Hogs, four of which are full grown and three shoats; five have both ears slit, the other two no marks. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 4:3t DANIEL M. MILLER.

ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 4:6t Executor.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

Nov. 16, 1865..1yr.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

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A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

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Nov 2, 1866

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also,

a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berradge and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. REA,

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19 3mo

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A.

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

One kind of work which farmers have been much accustomed to perform in winter time, hitherto, was that of turning the proper timber into rails and stakes for fences. Doubtless many look with a feeling of sorrow and apprehension, at the present time, on their decaying fences, and wood-lot devoid of timber for rebuilding them, and wonder what another generation will do when the rails and rail timber are alike among the things of the past.

Well, among other important subjects which the farmer should carefully consider and discuss, in his time of leisure, is the fence question. The rail fence, has had its day; from necessity we must abandon it when the present stock of rails is worn out and decayed. And with it will vanish a slovenly appendage to the farm—one of the chief harboring places of small vermin and foul weeds, and a too convenient receptacle of stone, stumps, or any loose rubbish of the fields. If, then, the state of our farming is such that fences are a necessity, and are likely to so continue, we must adopt something more readily accessible than timber, and more durable and tasty. On the vast, monotonous prairies, we think is the most appropriate places for hedges; the fields are likely to be made large, and in the absence of hills and groves these lines of living green are needed to break the monotony of view, and supply some shelter from the bleak winds. Hedge rows running north and south should be grown as tall as possible.

In New England, the Middle and Southern States, the sole use of a fence is to turn stock; and it is desirable to occupy as little land with it as possible. Where stone abound other material will be less required. In many places ditches with a sod and stone wall will answer the double requirement of drain and fence, and there will, doubtless, eventually be found hedging plants adapted to the coldest and warmest sections. In this connection it is not amiss to hint to the tile makers that it is just possible burnt clay, in some form may become a substitute for the wooden ends of fence posts that are inserted in the ground. But we will just hint to the farmers who are anxiously studying how to restore their fences in the cheapest manner, that the first step is to dispense with a large proportion of what you already have. This will give some material to repair the remainder. Make the fields larger—but remember it is not necessary to always plow the whole field, or sow it all to one crop. All the grain land and meadow might be in one field and thus save hundreds of rods of fence on a farm. A string of movable fence may be used when portions of it are required for pasture. In short, look over your farm and calculate how many lines of useless fence you have; next, how many rods of permanent fence can you dispense with by using one hundred rods of movable; third, what material you can best use to make your indispensible fences really permanent. —*Rural New Yorker.*

TOO MUCH STOCK.

It should ever be a rule with the farmer to winter no more stock than he can winter well. A single sheep or cow, well cared for, and provided with a sufficiency of wholesome and nutritious food, water, and comfortable shelter, will be of more value to the owner than two, poorly kept. It is a singular error in domestic policy, to appropriate to two or more animals the food necessary for one. Yet this singular mistake is often noticeable among those who consider themselves—and are called—good farmers; and indeed, is, or has been, often practiced by whole communities. In seasons of scarcity, more stock is kept than there is food to supply their wants; consequently the price of hay is unduly raised, and suffering, often irremediable and ruinous to the community, is the result. The true policy is, to keep just as many animals as will consume the fodder produced on the farm, and no more. But this would not preclude the plan of purchasing fodder—were the money at hand to do so—with the intention of increasing the quantity of manure and the productive power of the farm.

Practices on the farm have greatly changed in this respect as in many others. We have heard men boast of wintering a cow of common size on a single ton of ordinary hay. Under such a practice, nearly every farm in the neighborhood would lose one or more animals every spring, by some disease induced by want of food or exposure to cold. Swine died, and so did nearly one-half the lambs and calves. Cows and working oxen came out of the winter poor and weak, the former giving but little milk after calving, and the oxen entirely unfit for performing the spring work on the farm. It was a wretched policy. We trust that it is abandoned among all enterprising farmers. Feed your stock well, and they will feed you.

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says:

It is not what we make but what we save that makes us rich.

In looking around among my brother farmers, I notice many things wherein there might be greater economy in my opinion.

In turning cattle out late in the fall, when the ground is soft, to be trampled upon.

In letting cattle stand in an unsheltered yard in cold, stormy weather, when there is room in the stable for them.

In throwing their fodder in the yard to be trampled under foot, instead of feeding it in racks.

In not having water in the yard for the cattle, in place of driving them through snow and all kinds of weather to the creek, thereby losing more in manure during the year than the interest of what it would cost to bring the water in the yard, to say nothing of the convenience.

In not having a house for poultry to roost in, and save their droppings; the value of the latter from one hundred fowls, in one year, would pay the cost of the building, not counting the advantage it would be to the fowls.

In not having a wood-house to cut in, on rainy days, and store up dry wood.

In leaving potato vines, weeds, &c., go to waste, instead of hauling them to the hog-pen to be worked into manure.

In riding about and leaving the management of the work too much to hired help.

And last, but not least, in sending their children to school a day or two in each week, and allowing them to play and loiter about the rest of it.

A ROMANTIC young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon; it changes continually, but it always has a man in it.

Humorous.

THE gravest events dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising.

THE last place to look for the milk of human kindness is in the pale of civilization.

WHAT is society after all but a mixture of mister-ies and miss-eries?

IN what color should friendship be kept? Inviolate (in violet.)

WHAT motives have railroad trains for running? Locomotives.

THE tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

BEAUTY is the woman you love, whatever she may seem to others.

WHY are railroad companies like laundresses? Because they have ironed the whole country and sometimes do a little mangling.

It is with the votes of men, as with their actions: it all depends upon the way in which you treat them.

It is said that when a crew of Chinese pirates get out of provisions they salt their own junk and eat that.

A BUFFALO man claims to have discovered that leather and India rubber for belting can be replaced by sheet iron.

A DISTILLERY internal revenue case in New York is entered in court—"The United States vs. Two Large Worms."

MRS. PARTINGTON says that because dancing girls are stars, it is no reason why they should be regarded as heavenly bodies.

WHEN an extravagant friend wishes to borrow your money, consider which of the two you would rather lose.

THE President's message has three heads, says General Schofield: Copperhead, sore-head and blockhead.

A KISS, says an ingenious authority, is like the creation, because it is made of nothing, and is very good.

A MARRIED monster says he once had a most delightful dream, in which he imagined he had an angel by his side, and on waking up found it was only his wife.

WHAT is the difference between a summer dress in winter and an abstracted tooth? One is too thin, and the other tooth-out.

A NEW mode of dispersing mobs has lately been discovered, and it is said to act "like a charm." The mode is, to pass round a contribution box!

A YOUNG lady is charged with having said that if a cart wheel has nine fellocs, it's a pity if a pretty girl like her can't have one.

A YOUNG gentleman the other day asked a young lady what she thought of the married state in general? "Not knowing, I can't tell," was the reply; "but if you and I were to put our heads together, I could soon give you a definite answer."

A LAWYER, neither young nor handsome, when examining a young lady witness in court, desiring to perplex her, said, "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady replied, "I would return the compliment, sir, were I not under oath."

"I think," said a wife who could not agree with her husband, "I think, Mr. Jibbs, we had better divide the house. You shall live on one side and I on the other." "Very well, my dear," replied he; "you take the outside, and I'll have the inside."

AN American Quaker said to a gunner during the Revolutionary war:—"Friend, I counsel no bloodshed; but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine two inches lower."

WITNESS, you said that while walking with an open umbrella, you fell into this reservoir and were badly injured. Did you break any bones, sir at the time?"

"I did, sir."

"What bones?"

"Whale-bone, sir."

"I say milkman, you give your cows too much salt!"

"Why, how do you know how much salt I give them?"

"I judge from the appearance of the milk you bring us lately. Salt makes the cows dry, and then they drink too much water, and that makes their milk thin, you know."

THE following correspondence is said to have taken place between a New Haven merchant and one of his customers: "Sir—Your account has been standing for two years; I must have it settled immediately." To which in reply: "Sir—Things do usually settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been *standing* too long, suppose you let it *run* a little."

UNCLE SAM had a neighbor who was in the habit of working on Sunday, but after a while he joined a church. One day he met a minister to whose church he belonged,

"Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P. since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out to mend his fence on Sunday, he carried his axe on his shoulder, but now he carries it under his overcoat."

THE editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) *News*, in making an appeal to his subscribers who are in arrears, to pay up, says:—"We do hope they will settle without delay. Not that we need the money—oh, no! Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and we win our printer's wages at "seven up." So it costs us nothing to carry on business. As a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences, we will take what they owe us, if they will send it in immediatrly.

What an amiable editor he is, to be sure. Wonder if he has a wife and children.

WHITE HOUSE ANECDOTES.—Some good stories are told of the Irishman "Edward," for four years doorkeeper at the White House.

Edward went with Fillmore to look at a carriage which the necessities of some Southern magnate had thrown upon the market.

"Well, Edward," said the President, "how will it do for the President of the United States to buy a second hand carriage?"

"And sure, your Excelleney, ye're only a second hand President, ye know."

Mr. Fillmore took the joke but not the carriage. This anecdote was told me by Mr. Lincoln, and was called up by the following: One dark and rainy evening we had got as far as the door, on our way to General McClellan's headquarters, without an umbrella, and Edward was sent back after one, the President telling him whereabouts he might find it. In a few moments he came back, announcing a fruitless search, and adding:

"Sure, yer Excellency, and the owner must have come for it."

The President laughed heartily, and Edward found us another umbrella.

PROSECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Union principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

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This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will always be healthy and improving. One feature of it is an Original Sermon every week, prepared specially for its columns. The fifty-two Discourses given in the course of the year, will be worth many times the subscription price. In its columns it gives, also, a Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh and other leading Markets of the country, including a carefully prepared Report of the Pittsburgh Market, a sure and a safe guide to producers.

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Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48,00, and so on.

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We say gratuitously that the postage in the United States will be but TWENTY cents a year for Blackwood, and but EIGHT CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

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New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1867, will receive, gratis, Blackwood, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1866 inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the years 1855 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review; also *Blackwood* for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

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No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
L. S. Pub. Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

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This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
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Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
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The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

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Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
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feb2:1y

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dec8:1y

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jan 12:1y

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I refer to my patrons who have formerly known and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds best yard wide all wool filling and pure al wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from (5 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.
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Nov 2, 1866

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Nov 2 1866

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Nov. 2, 1866.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.
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Nov 2, 1866

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J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN UTZL.
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BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. F. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. sp6:tf.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. NORTSJON...T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and

Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths

Queensware, Hardware, Iron,

Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,

Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS----Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct 26 1866

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELERY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

REAMER'S OLD ST